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CHANDLER HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS

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4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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TEL. No. 686.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AUSTRIA.
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Paris learns from Vienna that the results of the elections, besides showing a Socialist success, constitute a victory for the advocates of union with Germany.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.
LONDON, Feb. 18.
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that Rantzau told the Cabinet he wanted to resign because it was impossible to continue his foreign policy "while France was notoriously aiming at a resumption of hostilities." However, Rantzau is remaining in office in deference to the wishes of the Cabinet.

POLES AND UKRAINIANS.
LONDON, Feb. 16.
Warsaw reported yesterday, that the inter-Ally commission is sending an Allied delegation to Lemberg to endeavour to arrange an armistice between the Poles and Ukrainians. The Poles with only 3,000 regular troops and a few guns are defending Lemberg most valiantly against the Ukrainians, who are well equipped with Austrian artillery. Polish women and children are participating in the fighting. Many Polish soldiers have no greatcoats, and there are 42 degrees of frost.

"THE HONOUR OF GERMANY."
LONDON, Feb. 17.
In the German National Assembly, according to a message received at Bale, the Independent Socialist Herr Haase urged compromise with the Poles. Herr Noske, the Minister for National Defence, declared that the honour of Germany must be defended at all costs against Polish imperialism. There were large quantities of foodstuffs at Posen which the big landowners of Poland had furnished to Germany. It was difficult to foresee how Germany could pass through her present difficulties unless these supplies could be obtained. Herr Noske affirmed that the soldiers' councils were endeavouring to prevent volunteers going to fight the Poles.

There was applause at this from the Independent Socialists, whom Herr Noske indignantly rebuked.

BOLSHEVIKS LOSING
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Odessa reports that General Denikin's forces have reached the Caspian, having advanced 350 versts in twelve days, taken 31,000 prisoners, 95 cannon, eight armoured trains, and a huge quantity of other material. The official despatch states that the wagonloads of booty cover thirty versts of the railway line. The Red Army, numbering close on 100,000, was smashed. The victory enables general Denikin to turn his attention to the Don front, where the position has been precarious.

Gen. Berthelot, commanding the French forces in the near east, has arrived at Odessa from Constantia.

SERB AND SLOVENE CLAIMS.
LONDON, Feb. 18.
A communique from Paris says representatives explained the territorial claims of the Serbs, Slovenes and Croats respectively. It was decided to submit the question of frontiers claimed, with the exception of those in which Italy is directly interested, to a commission.

ALLIES IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.
LONDON, Feb. 18.
President Wilson has notified the U.S. Minister for "War" that the Supreme War Council is directing its steps to improve the Allied military situation in northern Russia.

FRANCE'S FINANCE.
LONDON, Feb. 19.
The Finance Minister, M. Klotz, making a statement in the Chamber to the Budget Committee, said France's civil and military expenditure in 1918 totalled 50,000,000,000 francs, but the public wealth was considerably increased. Exchange had improved, and the discount rate was lowered. The Government's financial policy included, firstly, to demand from the enemy the payment of the whole of this debt, with guarantees; secondly, a tax on capital. The establishment of a financial section of the League of Nations was being considered.

SMUGGLING REVOLVER CARTRIDGES.
A novel and ingenious mode of concealing ammunition was revealed when a Chinese from Australia was arrested on the Frays yesterday. In a wooden case, secured in holes drilled inside the sides, 131 rounds of revolver ammunition were brought to light. The holes were drilled parallel to the surface of the wood, and were not detected until the case was broken up. A \$100 fine was meted out to this clever smuggler by Mr. B. E. Lindsay this morning.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Capetown reports on Feb. 17 that the Admiral offered the Nationalists a passage in a warship.

[This refers to the delegates of the Nationalist party led by Gen. Hertzog, who wished to go to Paris, but who were left behind when the crew of the steamer refused to sail with them.]

MAY NOW TRADE WITH LEVANT.
LONDON, Feb. 17.
The Press Bureau adds, in connection with the resumption of Black Sea trade, that the Department of Overseas Trade offers facilities to British traders to send representatives to southern Russia in the hope of fostering trade.

Several British steamship lines are already arranging for the resumption of their services.

LABOUR.
CONFERENCE STARTING.
LONDON, Feb. 17.
The formation of a National Peace Conference is officially confirmed. It will probably meet before the end of the month to deal with disputes as to wages, hours, and conditions of employment. Profiteering will also be discussed. The sittings are to be held in public. The announcement is hailed with general satisfaction, even in extremist circles.

BERNE CONFERENCE.
LONDON, Feb. 17.
Interviewed by Reuter on his return from Berne Conference Mr. A. Henderson said the delegates required the German Majority Socialists clearly to acknowledge that they had acted wrongly in supporting the Government.

The conference decisively confirmed the view of the great bulk of Allied workers that a German victory would have meant the defeat of liberty and democracy in Europe.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHEME.
LONDON, Feb. 18.
A communique from Paris says the International Labour Legislation Commission yesterday agreed that each state be represented at an annual labour conference by two delegates for the government and one each for the employers and workpeople, each delegate having one vote.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.
LONDON, Feb. 17.
The Yugo-Slav representatives have informed M. Clemenceau that they are willing to submit their differences with Italy to the arbitration of President Wilson.

THE SHOOTING OF CLEMENCEAU.
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Paris reports that M. Clemenceau was shot at five times on entering his automobile, and that he was wounded in the head.

LATER.
He was shot in the shoulder and back, but not in the head. His condition, seemingly, is not dangerous.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.
LONDON, Feb. 19.
The King has telegraphed to M. Clemenceau as follows: "I am shocked to hear of the dastardly attack upon you this morning, earnestly trust your injuries are not serious, and that thanks to your splendid energy and courage you will soon be restored to health to continue your great and valued efforts for France and the Allies."

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.
The Hague, February 18th.
The Foreign Minister, replying to a question in Parliament regarding the Belgian demands on the left bank of the Scheldt, said that the Dutch Minister in Paris had been instructed to inform the Peace Conference that questions affecting Holland should not be discussed without Holland's case being heard. Any demand for a cession of any part of Dutch territory will be met with a decisive refusal.

THE LATE SIR WILFRID LAURIER.
LONDON, February 18th.
All the papers pay a tribute to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier's services to the Empire.

OTTAWA, February 18th.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier passed away quietly. His wife was by his bedside. There are many signs of mourning amongst all parties. A state funeral has been arranged.

CENSORSHIP CLUNG TO.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government decided that it was impossible at present to end the censorship.

Mr. Kiley drew attention to the fact that cables to America were not censored while those to Australia were censored. Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was not aware of that but the matter had been carefully considered with a view to making relaxation complete and compatible with the public interest.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.
Mr. Bonar Law stated that Government was considering the question of the liberation of conscientious objectors but was not prepared to give preference to this class before the general demobilisation of the army. (Loud cheers.)

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS.
CAPE TOWN, February 17th.
The Nationalist Republican Deputation are endeavouring to secure passages for Europe by a non-ship at the earliest possible date.

ALIENS TO BE KEPT OUT.
LONDON, February 18th.
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Shortt, Home Secretary, stated that the Bill dealing with the deportation and exclusion of undesirable aliens would be introduced shortly. It was true that over 20,000 enemy and other aliens were at present at Rotterdam with the object of returning to England as soon as peace was signed his present adequate powers for excluding aliens would be used.

AERIAL NAVIGATION BILL.
LONDON, February 18th.
In the House of Commons, Major-General Seely, moving the second reading of the Aerial Navigation Bill, explained that its object was to restore civilian flying rights under regulations solely designed to protect the general public. He said the Associated Powers had made considerable progress respecting the question of the regulation of aerial navigation concerning which a Conference would be held at Paris shortly.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.
PARIS, December 18th.
Telegrams from Rome state that Italy declined to accept the Yugo-Slav scheme of arbitration on February 17th.

A COMMONSENSE BILL.
LONDON, February 18th.
In the House of Commons, a Bill abolishing the necessity for the re-election of Ministers after appointment to office was read a second time.

LATER.
During the Committee stage the Government accepted an amendment in the re-election of Ministers' Bill limiting freedom from re-election to a period of nine months after a General Election.

SUGAR.
LONDON, February 17th.
The Food Control Board has revoked the order prohibiting dealings in sugar outside the United Kingdom except under a permit.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.
PARIS, February 17th.
The Supreme War Council, to-day, lengthily considered the Russian situation.

Responsible British circles think that the Associated Powers will probably decide to renew the invitation to the various Russian Governments to meet them in Moscow. The invitation will stipulate a short time and insist upon their compliance with the spirit of the Prinkipo proposal.

BROCKHOLM, February 18th.
A message from Helsingfors states that differences have arisen between the Soviet Government in Moscow, headed by M. Lenin, which is willing to come to terms with the Allies, owing to the hopeless economic situation, and the Soviet at Petrograd, headed by M. Trotsky and M. Zinovieff, which energetically protests, stating that the Bolshevik occupation of the Ukraine offers a possibility of procuring bread and fuel.

BOLSHEVIKS SUSTAIN SEVERE DEFEATS.
Reports from Kiev state that the Ukrainians severely defeated the Bolsheviks twenty kilometres from Kiev, and elsewhere in the Ukraine.

(Continued on Page 10.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
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THE IDEAL TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING STORES.

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A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

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G. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer, Appraiser
and Surveyor.
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY, February 22, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.
1761 Mild Steel Sheets 1" x 3" x 6'.
167 Coils Galvanized Iron Wire.
On view from Friday, 21st inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

on
THURSDAY, February 27, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(for account of the concerned)
310 cwt. Pan Head Rivets,
8" x 1" to 3"
620 cwt. Pan Head Rivets,
1" x 1" to 3"
590 cwt. Pan Head Rivets,
1" x 1" to 3"
4 1/2 tons Round Mild Steel Bars,
3/16" x 10' 20"
5 tons Round Mild Steel Bars,
5/16" x 16' 20"
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M. on **MONDAY the 3rd March 1919** at his sales rooms Duddell Street Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Marine Lot No. 199 together with all messuages erections and buildings thereon now known as No. 238 Des Voeux Road West.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease of Marine Lot 199.

The annual Crown Rent \$21.00
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
Mr. S. W. TSO,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees
or the undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria, Hongkong and known as 38 Tung Man Street To be sold by order of the Mortgagees

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on
THURSDAY, March 6, 1919,
at 3 p.m.

by
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

At his Sales Rooms in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
Particulars of the above mentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria—Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Section C of I. L. 1958 with the buildings thereon known as No. 38 Tung Man Street.

The property is held for the residue of the term of 999 years from the 26th day of June 1843 created therein by the Crown Lease of Island Lot No. 1258.

The area of the said piece or parcel of ground is 376 square feet or thereabouts and the proportion of the Crown Rent payable in respect thereof is \$7.90 per annum.

For further particulars of the property and Conditions of Sale apply to
Mr. E. L. AGASSIZ,
Solicitor for the Vendor
24, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Duddell Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, February 20, 1919.

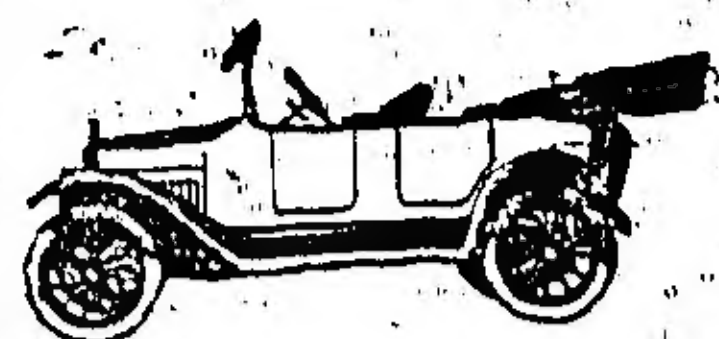
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BUTCHERS MEATS:
Beef, Mutton, Lamb,
Rabbits, Hares.
Sausages,
Brawn,
Pressed Beef.
Purity. Excellence.

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New supply of
WAR STAMPS

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BRITISH COLONIES
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P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

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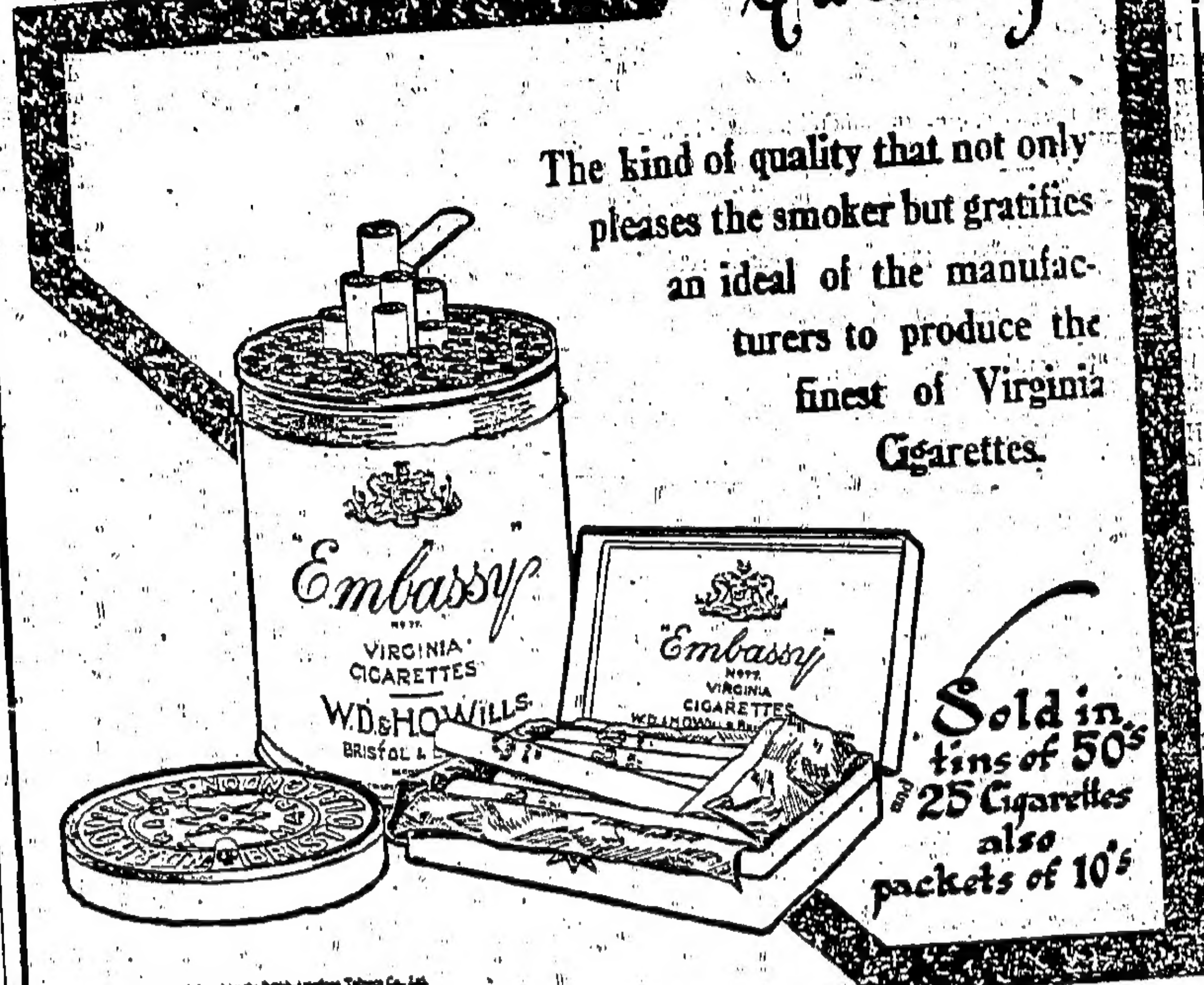
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FEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each
Plus for One Dollar.

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"Embassy"
Virginia
Cigarettes
Finest
Quality



The kind of quality that not only
pleases the smoker but gratifies
an ideal of the manufac-
turers to produce the
finest of Virginia
Cigarettes.

Sold in
tins of 50's
also
packets of 10's

HIGHER POLICE PAY.

It is understood, says a Delhi mes-
sage, that the Government of India
has addressed the Secretary of State
on the general question of the im-
provement of pay of the Imperial
Police.

RETURNED COOLIES.

In view of the large numbers of
Chinese labourers returning from
Europe the Chinese Government has
formulated the following plans for
their disposal, namely: (1) To de-
velop the various industrial enterprises
that have not yet been taken up with
capital to be subscribed by these
labourers; (2) To give encouragement
to those who have returned labourers
to take up some of the constructional
works; and (3) To give proper pro-
tection to those who still remain
abroad.

"FOR MERIT"

The King, in conferring the O.M.
upon Marshal Foch, described it as
the highest honour in his power to
bestow. Unlike some Orders, the
Order "For Merit," as the inscrip-
tion on the badge records, is awarded
for supreme distinction in science
and art, including the military art—
or science.

It carries with it no special title or
personal precedence, yet it is esteem-
ed above all British knight-hoods.
Including its latest recipient, there
are 20 members, three of these being
George Meredith, Prince Yamagata
and Admiral Togo, upon whom the
decoration was bestowed at the end
of the Russo-Japanese War.

NURSES' PAY.

It has been decided, as a tempo-
rary measure for the period of the
war and six months thereafter, that
the present rates of pay of members
of the Queen Alexandra's Military
Nursing Service for India shall, with
effect from the 1st December, 1918,
be revised as below:—Chief Lady
Superintendent (pay Rs. 630 plus an
allowance of Rs. 100), Rs. 730; Lady
Superintendent Rs. 450; if not pro-
vided with free quarters, furniture,
etc., Rs. 620; Senior Nursing Sister
after five years' service in that grade,
Rs. 350; Senior Nursing Sister on
promotion to that grade, Rs. 325;
Nursing Sister after 11 years in the
service, Rs. 300; Nursing Sister after
five years in the service, Rs. 275;
Nursing Sister on appointment, Rs.
250. Sanctions are also accorded, for
the period of the war and six months
thereafter, to the increase from Rs.
100 to Rs. 120 of the annual uniform
allowance admissible to the members
of the service.

**CHINESE LUMBER COMPANY
FAILS.**

Due to over speculation and buy-
ing large quantities of Lumber at
prices which have now dropped, the
Chan Chong Lumber Company, one
of the largest Shanghai firms, has
succeeded in the local timber mar-
ket and various creditors will soon
apply for an order for formal liq-
uidation.

The liabilities of the company are
said to be Rs. 100,000. The pre-
mises, which are situated at North
Soochow Road, near Marlborough Road,
are now in the hands of creditors.

DEAD MEN'S 30-MILE FLIGHT.

An aeroplane with a strange his-
tory figured in an exhibition of the
Australian war trophies opened by
Mr. Hughes at Australia House,
Strand, on Dec. 2.

This is a German Albatross scout,
and it was brought down by an Aus-
tralian pilot and his observer, who
were immediately afterwards shot
dead. Their own machine, however,
continued flying uncontrolled for
some hours till the petrol ran out,
when it glided down, landing with
very little damage fifty miles from
the scene of the fight.

THE ALLOTTED SPAN.

Possession of a peerage does not,
perhaps, do much to foster longevity
—many centenarians and their days
in the workhouse—but the House
of Lords certainly contributes its quota
to those who live beyond the allotted
span.

The Duke of Grafton's extension of
life to 97 years is exceptional, but
many peers of recent years have at-
tained more than four score and ten.
The Earl of Wemyss was 95 when he
died in 1914. Lord Strathcona was
98, and Lord Halsbury, now in his
ninety-fourth year, has apparently
discovered the secret of perpetual
youth.

THE WORD "RELIABLE."

Such a master of good English is
he it is sad to find Mr. Asquith using
the odious word "reliable." Its
popularity in its country of origin,
the United States, does not justify
its use here. Its termination ought
only to be used with words derived
from the Latin, and it is very doubt-
ful whether "rely" satisfies this
condition, and as the word must be
followed by "on" the correct com-
bination would be "relied-onable,"
and nobody would dare to use that.
Above all, there is always ready for
use the good old English synonym
"trustworthy," as expressive as it
is correct.

BURMA PONIES.

The Burma Government, in the
course of a resolution, outlines a pro-
posal for the control of horse and
pony racing.

ALIENS IN LONDON.

As the result of a house-to-house
census in the borough of Stepney
it has been discovered that there are
about 40,000 persons, who, by reason
of being aliens, are not entitled to
be placed on the Parliamentary
register.

GERMAN MINES.

News is to hand from Colombo
that a fleet of mine-sweepers which
has been engaged in keeping clear
the Ceylon waters have swept up a
minefield off Cape Comorin. The
location of the minefield was com-
municated by the Germans in com-
pliance with the armistice treaty.

SUGGESTIONS NEEDED.

A notification in the "Burma
Gazette" states that it is open to all
officers in Government service if
they so desire to forward any sug-
gestion they may wish to make on
the schemes of constitutional reform
for Burma. What about extending
the same to the local civil servants?

"MISSING."

The naval authorities in Colombo
state that the Government-chartered
vessel "Kum Chaw," which was on
its way from Rangoon with cargoes
for Ceylon and Burma, must be re-
garded as lost, there being no trace
of her since she started on her jour-
ney in the beginning of December.
A British sloop and other vessels
have searched the Bay, but have not
discovered any sign of the "Kum
Chaw," nor come across any wreck-
age.

A LONELY MAN.

The distinction of being the lone-
liest Britisher in the world to-day is
claimed by Mr. E. Davies. He lives
on an island belonging to the Pa-
cific Archipelago—a French posses-
sion—just north of the Tropic of
Capricorn, in mid-Pacific Ocean,
many thousands of miles from the
Australian continent. There are
only three other white men on the
island, which is forty miles long and
twenty miles broad. But there is just
one man in the world who probably
feels lonelier than Mr. Davies. And
that man is the ex-Kaiser.



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**MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
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All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.
THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1533.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 5386.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable address: "Hingwah."

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499. 81, Des Voeux Road, Central.
**THE CHANDLER, HUDSON'S OAKLAND MOTOR CARS
ON HIRE and FOR SALE
AT REASONABLE PRICES.**

We have just received a large Consignment of
CHILDREN'S SKIDDERS & CARS
Inspection Solicited. Price moderate.
Motor Car and Cycle Repairing is our SPECIALTY.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

Westinghouse

LAMPS

For Sale by:
GERIN, DREYARD & CO.
Tel. 114.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

**AND
GRILL ROOM**
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

Two minutes from Star Ferry.
Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Leverages meet Passenger Buses.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON" MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

**BLUE
BIRD**

CONFECTIONERS
& CATERERS
**ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.**



**HOT and COLD
DRINKS**
ALSO
DEALERS IN
Ginballs and Orange
Blossom
American Chocolates
Assorted Fancy Cakes
Old Post Office Building,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST,
the late HEN TING,
14 D'ARCY STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. ROUSSEAU.
15, Marryat Hill Road.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General,
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Code used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THIS Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),

THURSDAY,

February 27, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.

Comprising:-
HOUSEHOLD LINENS:- Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK:- Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES:- Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 34 in.

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

THURSDAY,

February 27, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

Comprising:-
Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c.

Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large Blackwood Screen, 1 Bed and white Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also:
Trundle Sewing Machine (nearly new), by Willcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 1 Piano by Ernest Kaps, Dresden in very good condition and one "Reliance" Typewriter (new).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

FRIDAY,

February 28, 1919, at 11 a.m., at No. 8 Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

THE SUMMER

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

therein contained:
Including:-
Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs (English make), a few pieces of Blackwood Furniture, etc.

Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes, Toilet Table, Washstand, &c., &c.

Electric Fittings and Sunblinds.

On view day of sale.

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

WINGARIS

THE MARK OF LIFE

NOTICES.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant at 11.45 a.m.

Hongkong, February 20, 1919.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February, 1919 at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 10, to SATURDAY, February 22, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 4, 1919.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED intends at an early date to apply to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Hong Kong for a Bill for power to convert its silver capital into gold.

A copy of the proposed Bill can be inspected at the offices of the undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of February 1919.

DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON,
Solicitors for

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1919, at Noon, when the proposed resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the EIGHTH day of February, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:-

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:-

"In Article 82 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th February, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 21st February to FRIDAY, 28th February, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be REGISTERED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

No. 1 is the most powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and other venereal diseases. It is a French preparation, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

No. 2 is a French preparation, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

No. 3 is a French preparation, and is sold by all chemists and druggists.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One Upright cottage Piano especially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York.

(Practically new)

One Boudoir Grand Piano by Collard & Collard in good condition.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

WANT

ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. FREPAID.

Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:- LAND and HOUSES
at the Peak Hongkong and Kowloon. Apply Box No. 106 to "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET:- No. 4 The Peak (Bahar Lodge) Fully FURNISHED. Apply to:- H. A. EMMERT.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A 3 roomed-house with Tennis Court in Mindon Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to:-
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Jan. 23, 1919.



NOTICE.

THE Pass Office will be removed from the Central Police Station to the top floor POST OFFICE BUILDING on the 15th inst. From that onwards Permits to leave the Colony will be issued from there and not at the Central Police Station.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLUMBIA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on February 21, 1919, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after February 28, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, Feb. 20 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWICKE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

LOST.

A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY (BITCH) aged about 5 months. White patch on chest. A reward will be given on tender returning same. D. J. LEWIS, Lauriston.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1919.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday (Off-Day),
February 24, 25, 26 and March 1.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KERRY and WATSON, LINTAS, or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day, \$5).

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 22nd February.

No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

WISEMAN, LTD.

DINNER DANCES

TO-NIGHT

(Friday), February 21st
MONDAY, February 24th
and
SATURDAY, March 1st

DINNER ... \$1.00

DANCE ... \$1.00

D. M. GOODALL,
MANAGER.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES WILL BE HELD ON:-

TUESDAY, 25th February

AND

WEDNESDAY, 26th February.

SPECIAL Table d'Hôte Menus will be served in the MAIN DINING ROOM at \$2.50 per head and in the GRILL ROOM at \$3.50 per head.

TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL MAIN OFFICE.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

St. Andrew's Society War Bond Drawing.

To be drawn in the City Hall, TO-DAY, February 21, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

THE CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.

Prior to the time of Joule there had been the remarkable experiments of Davy on the friction of ice and Rumford's observations on the heat generated when boring cannon, resulting in his paper entitled "Inquiry Concerning the Source of the Heat Excited by Friction (1798)." Carnot's famous memoir "Reflexions sur la Puissance Motrice du Feu" appeared in 1824 and Clapeyron's essay "Sur la Theorie Mecanique de la Chaleur" ten years later. Mohr's "Ueber die Natur der Warme" was published in 1837 and Seguin's "De l'Influence des Chemins de Fer" in 1839. All these writings, we are told by Engineering in the course of an article on Joule, contained the germs of the new doctrine, but they were only the preliminary skirmishes preceding the main attack. The first really decisive blow in the campaign was struck by the young German physicist, Mayer, who from his obscure situation at Heilbronn, launched, in 1842, his memoir "Bemerkungen ueber die Kraft der unelastischen Natur," while the next two blows were delivered almost simultaneously by Joule and by Colding. The Danish civil engineer, by Joule in his paper on the "Caloric Effects of Magneto Electricity," which he read to an "unwilling audience of six" at the British Association at Cork in 1843; and by Colding in his essay of the same year to the Royal Society of Copenhagen, entitled "Theses concerning Forces," in which he explained the idea "that force is imperishable and immortal, and therefore when and where forces seem to vanish in performing certain mechanical, chemical or other work, the force then merely undergoes a transformation and reappears in a new form, but of the original amount as an active force." Joule's paper of '43 was followed by others in '45 and '47, at Cambridge and Oxford respectively, and finally by his memoir "On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat" communicated to the Royal Society by Faraday, June 21, 1849. This was really the final action; the winning battle. It was in this paper Joule gave an account of his most refined investigations and for his previous values of the mechanical equivalent, viz., 838, 770, 798, 890 and 781-gave the value 772 ft.-lb. which was the recognised constant for half a century and differs little from that used to-day. Among other noteworthy contributors to the main question were Grove, who, in 1845, published his volume of lectures on the "Correlation of Physical Forces"; and Helmholtz, who, the following year, read to the Physical Society of Berlin his memoir "Die Erhaltung der Kraft." This was the essay which Magnus four years later put in to the hands of Tyndall, remarking it was "the production of the first head in Europe since the time of Jacob!"—Engineering.

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENTS at current rates.
For further particulars, please apply to:-
UNION TRADING COMPANY,
Prince's Building.
General Agents.

CARS ON HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.

Phone
977 & 2539

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,

59-61 Des Vaux Road Central

Arrangements
for Special
Occasions

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 75 lbs. net.

Two Casks of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A palatable emulsion containing forty per cent of pure Cod Liver Oil, a valuable Food, Tissue Builder, and Tonic.

In bottles \$1.25 and \$2.00 each.

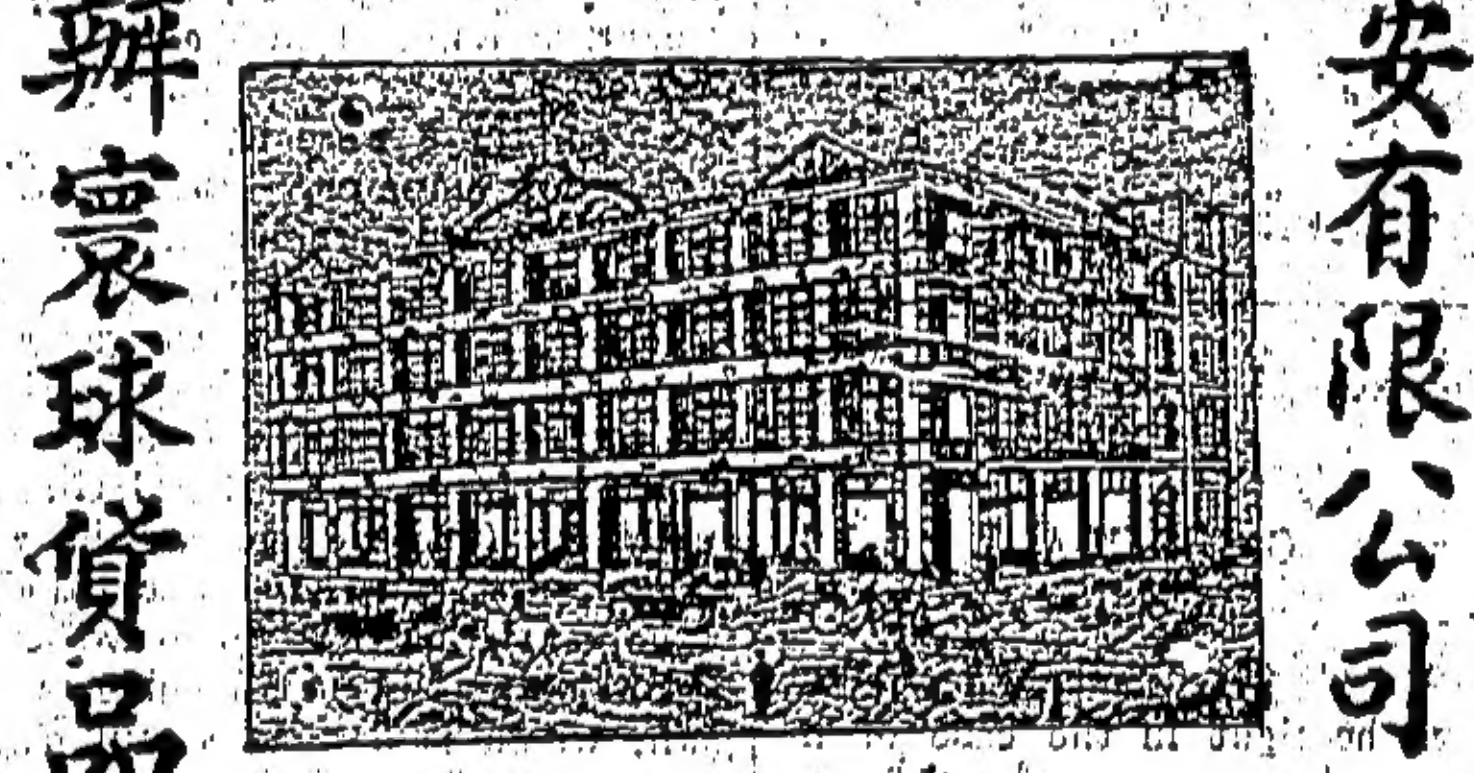
EXTRACT OF MALT & COD LIVER OIL

\$1.50 and \$2.50 per bottle.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 228.

統The Wing On 永安有限公司



八九一第

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.
Address: DES VAUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone: Nos. 186 & 188

JAMES STEER.

8, 10E HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2877.

Tel. 2877.



FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

"URSULA" PRIZE.

The third of the series of races for the above prize was sailed off on Wednesday evening last in a fresh Easterly breeze over the following course—Start from Murray Pier; Cust Rock (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Myers East Buoy (P), Distance: 4.8 miles. The race resulted as follows—

Yacht.	Handicap	Scratch	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Alisa	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Bonita	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Daphne	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Halcyon	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Ursula	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Dawn	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Lysbeth	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Liza	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Owl	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Gael	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Thecla	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Ashore	0.04.10	0.04.10	6.04.10	6.04.10
Position.	Points for race.	Points to date.		
(1) Lysbeth	16	27		
(2) Alisa	14	39		
(3) Daphne	13	43		
(4) Dawn	12	38		
(5) Gael	11	38		
(6) Bonita	10	37		
(7) Thecla	9	17		
(8) Owl	8	27		
(9) Ashore	7	14		
— Liza	—	9		
— Halcyon	—	—		
— Ursula	—	—		

The result of the third of the series of Club Championship Races for the Cruiser Classes was decided last Sunday with the following results.

Course—Hongkong Island (S); distance, 24 miles.

Yachts.	Handicap	Scratch	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Lady Jean	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Oenone	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Niobe	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Dorothy	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Helen	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Position.	Points for race.	Points to date.		
(1) Dorothy	6	15		
(2) Niobe	4	12		
(3) Oenone	3	12		
— Lady Jean	—	—		
— Helen	—	—		

ENGLISH RIG.

Yacht.	Handicap	Scratch	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
La Cigale	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Vesper	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Vera	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Feathers	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Irene	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Norseman	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Queen Bee	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Mist	0.03.41	0.03.41	9.38.41	9.38.41
Position.	Points for race.	Points to date.		
(1) Norseman	9	22		
(2) Irene	7	25		
— Vera	—	12		
— Feathers	—	9		
— Mist	—	9		
— Queen Bee	—	4		
— La Cigale	—	—		
— Vesper	—	—		

UNITED SERVICE HOCKEY LEAGUE.

LIST OF FIXTURES FOR SEASON 1918.

Jan: 29th. Staff and Depts. v. 83rd Coy: R.G.A.	
Fri: Feb: 21st. S and D. v. H.K.D.C.	
Thurs: Feb: 27th. 88th Coy: R.G.A. v. 83rd Coy: R.G.A.	
Wed: March 5th. S and D. v. 88th Coy: R.G.A.	
Thurs: March 6th. H.K.D.C. v. 83rd Coy: R.G.A.	
Wed: March 12th. 83rd Coy: R.G.A. v. S and D.	
Thurs: March 13th. H.K.D.C. v. 88th Coy: R.G.A.	
Wed: March 19th. H.K.D.C. v. S and D.	
Thurs: March 20th. 83rd Coy: R.G.A. v. 88th Coy: R.G.A.	
Wed: March 26th. 88th Coy: R.G.A. v. S and D.	
Thurs: March 27th. 83rd Coy: R.G.A. v. H.K.D.C.	
Mon: March 31st. 88th Coy: R.G.A. v. H.K.D.C.	

HONGKONG ROPES.

The Consulting Committee and General Managers of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., recommend the payment of a final dividend of \$1.00 per share.	\$60,000
A bonus of \$1.00 per share.	60,000
Putting to Reserve Fund.	70,000
And to Depreciation Account.	20,000
And carrying forward.	50,000
And in addition a bonus of \$5.00 per share from the Reserve Fund.	300,000

LABOUR AND OXFORD.

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCIPAL OF RUSKIN COLLEGE.

"I think the object in contesting the University seats," said Mr. Sanderson, Principal of the Ruskin College, who was Labour candidate for Oxford University, to a "Daily News" representative recently, "is to show the interest of the Labour movement in education, and to assert its right to representation of the University constituencies."

"There has been a great change in the last two years at Oxford, especially among the younger members—and I should not be surprised to find the same at Cambridge—in the attitude to Labour questions. Branches of the Fabian Society have done a great deal to spread an interest in Labour questions and in Socialism generally."

"My own belief is that there are many people in the Universities who share the Labour view on education, and who sympathize with the Labour demand that the Universities should be made accessible to anyone who desires to acquire an educational standard without reference to his, or her class or income."

"The same view holds good, I believe, in regard to social reconstruction as expressed in the Labour programme, 'Labour and the New Social Order.' Since the Labour Party decided to break from the Coalition there has been a much clearer cleavage between the two points of view. The Labour programme, it seems to me, is much clearer and more definite than anything the Prime Minister has put forward up to the present."

"I am securing a good deal of support from rather unexpected quarters, more particularly from the clergy and from the women."

"This is the first contested election at Oxford since 1888 and the first time Labour has entered a contest here. Convocation claims about 6,000 votes, and the new Act rendered possible an increase in the University of 16,000 voters, but owing to the fact being insufficiently made known to the absence of many men at the front, and to a charge of £1 as a registration fee, only some 1,300, including 400 women, had been added to the electoral roll. Proportional representation will make the election additionally interesting, but it is difficult to predict how the experiment will work out."

POISON GAS MARTYRS.

"Of the deeds of self-sacrifice on the home front none is more noteworthy than those of the small band of officers and N.C.O.s of the Royal Engineers—mostly chemists—who risked death by slow poisoning in their experiments to ensure that our troops should be equipped to withstand and beat German gas."

Lieut.-Col. Edward Frank Harrison, C.M.G., head of the department, who died recently, was warned repeatedly that unless he gave up the work he could not live 12 months. He refused. From 8 a.m. till 10 p.m. throughout the week, including Sundays, he was at his post. All the while he was absorbing gas in his experiments, and his lungs were becoming impregnated. When influenza seized him he had not the strength to beat it off.

His staff shared the risks with him. The officers and N.C.O.s who had to test the effects of every kind of gas and every type of protective mask went day after day into sealed chambers containing concentrations of the gas. In the early days particularly, when about 15 men were engaged in this work in London and 20 in France, they never knew what the result would be.

All were poisoned in some degree, for sometimes a mask that appeared in theory to be perfect failed in this practical test, and the men had to get out of the gas chamber as best they could. At times they remained in these sealed chambers for hours ascertaining the relative merits of masks.

The Germans introduced poison gas on April 22, 1915, at Ypres. For eight months they used chlorine. Then they added phosgene, making a much more deadly combination. But by this time anything they might do had been anticipated and allowed for by the chemists of the Royal Engineers.

They had tested every gas and found the antidote. The cotton waste pad, known as the "black veil" respirator, had been succeeded by the hypo-helmet, and the latter in turn by the flannel helmet, with a chemical impregnation giving protection against phosgene.

This helmet was introduced in August 1915—four months before the Germans used phosgene—and from that time Britain was always six months ahead of Germany in gas defensive and offensive preparations. Early in 1916 the large box respirator was supplied to specialist troops such as machine gunners and six months later the small box respirator was distributed to all troops. Of these respirators, 20,000,000 were made; Italy asked for them, and all her troops were supplied within two months. The result was that in the big attack in June, when the Austrians crossed the Piave and fired hundreds of thousands of gas shells, the Italians had only 2 men killed by gas.

THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PACIFIC.

During the course of the past fifty years the progress that Japan has made in the adoption of Western methods and ideas is very notable.

The development of her many industries and the huge navy and mercantile marine she has built, gives us but a slight indication of what to expect from Japan in the near future should the same rate of progress be maintained. A study of the Far Eastern policy, as adopted and carried out by Japan, presents many features which, in themselves, are highly complicated. The lending to China of huge sums of money and her demands for certain South Sea Islands can have behind it all, but one aim and ambition.

To be absolute dictator on the Pacific has been the dream of many countries in the past and Japan appears to be making a bold bid for this coveted position. But before she can hope to see her ambitions realized, it is necessary for her to exert, in part, great control of China.

This, of course, would mean to Japan practically absolute control of the Far East and when this is assured part of her programme has been accomplished.

It is quite well known that enmity of a kind exists between Japan and China. This has been demonstrated even during the past few years. Why then should Japan take such a great interest in the affairs which concern China?

Undoubtedly Japan is the one to benefit by the gaining of greater influence in political circles and government departments.

By force of arms Japan cannot achieve her policy in China since the inevitable interference of the European Powers makes this impossible, so another policy has to be adopted and put into execution. The policy is now being carried out quietly and unostentatiously, and its ultimate achievement is a matter easy to foresee were the Western Powers and the United States content to let the prize slip from them.

The building by America of a huge mercantile marine must eventually be the cause of shattering Japan's present domination of the ocean commerce of the Pacific for, with a fleet of American-owned vessels operating on the Pacific, Japan must make great exertions if she is to hold her present position in the carriage of commerce; yet Japan's programme in China, if successful, must in many ways help on her shipping prospects of the future.

The question of the Caroline Islands and other pre-war German possessions in the South Seas, which Japan proposes to retain, has already attracted public notice and Australia has raised great objections to this. A scrutiny of a large scale chart of the Pacific makes it at once clear how valuable these islands would be to Japan both from a commercial point and in time of war.

This question of occupation it is to be hoped will be settled in a satisfactory manner at the Peace Conference in Europe and indications point to a settlement that will be disappointing to Japan.

Up to the present the Japanese programme has in every way been most successful but her future plans are vast in the extreme, extending as they do over the mighty bosom of the Pacific and embracing a commercial control in Eastern waters and internal China, hitherto undreamed of.

When we consider Japan's present influential sway in China and the vastness of her resources, built up as a result of the war, the position of dictator on the Pacific and control of Far Eastern affairs appears to be well within her reach.

The battle for commercial predominance is one, however, in which both Great Britain and America are keenly interested and the struggle for supremacy cannot but be to the benefit of China which will profit by the expansion and increased facilities for trade brought about by such competition.—Shipping & Engineering.

A Cantonese went for a foreign meal when the electric lights happened to be very bad. He alleges that it was this, and not inexperience, which caused him to stab himself in the nose with the fork. According to the "Canton Times" he is suing the Restaurant keeper.

About 2000 shareholders in the Yuch-Han railway met yesterday to consider whether to turn the management over to a syndicate. Apparently the representative of the Ministry of Communications told them this meeting was illegal. Whereupon the meeting was sharply divided, chairs were thrown, and a fight occurred. When the Police got it stopped, the meeting dispersed with no business done. The "Canton Times" says another effort will be made.

THEY MAKE YOU FEEL GOOD. THE pleasant purgative effect experienced after taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy makes you feel that living is worth while. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF WOMEN.

In commenting on the Prime Minister's reply to the Memorial of the Women's Industrial League, "Engineering" says that on the whole it is likely to be approved by engineers who have had experience of women's work under proper conditions of training and employment. That the memorialists should themselves have disclaimed any objection to women being postponed in employment to discharged service men and to the all-round skilled men by whom they have been taught is evidence of a reasonable attitude on which those who have framed their appeal are sincerely to be congratulated. In particular their deference to the all-round tradesmen who have taught them will be appreciated by those who know at what sacrifice these really skilled men, contrasted with mere machine operators, have devoted themselves to the higher branches of their trade and have abstained from the rich piece-work jobs that the machine operators have enjoyed.

It may be hoped that Mr. Lloyd George's candid statement of the position may do something towards a rational settlement between the Government and the trade unions. No one can justify disregard by a Government of its pledges to any class; and even in the case of the Treasury agreement it would be highly regrettable if it were found to have been avoided by the fact that the consideration for which it was given—the suspension of all restrictions on employment and output for the purposes and period of the war—had never been performed. The agreement is, indeed, unfortunate from the point of view of the country and most of all of its workers because, if the rights that it undertook to restore were in fact exercised, they would be a Pandora's box of disaster to the aggregate body of workers, and before long even to the classes in whose interest they had been asserted. From the point of view of the unions it is scarcely more satisfactory: it restores restrictive customs only in the shops and to the extent in and to which they prevailed before the war. The large numbers of mixed and non-union shops that existed before the war, together with that have sprung up during the war and whatever fresh shops may hereafter be opened, will offer unrestricted employment to workers of all kinds. The restoration of these customs, for which the Treasury agreement provides could satisfy neither the interests of the country and its industries, nor the claims, in this respect diametrically opposed to national and industrial interests, of the trade unions themselves.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET—1, Chatham Road, 5 ROOM HOUSE. Apply 3, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

LOST, STOLEN, OR STRAYED.

FROM "Crownest" No. 152. The Peak, SEALYHAM TERRIER DOG, rough haired white with black markings, aged about one year. Last seen on Barker Road. A suitable reward will be given. Communicate above address.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending December 31, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, February 27, 1919, UNTIL TUESDAY, March 4, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

BILLIARDS. PALACE HOTEL.

EXHIBITION GAME. CAPT. E. B. GREEN.

MR. J. GIBSON. GAME 500 UP. Commencing at 8.30 P.M.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST. CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic Remedy has been curing colic and other ailments for the past forty years and has gained a popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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MR. J. GIBSON. GAME 500 UP. Commencing at 8.30 P.M.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

THURSDAY, February 27, 1919.

Commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 5 Minden Villas, Kowloon. A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising—Cherrywood dining room suite, Chesterfield sofa & easy chairs, pile carpets & rugs, pictures, etc., etc., etc. Teak sideboard, extension dining table & chairs, dinner wagon, glass & crockery ware, etc., etc., etc. Double & single bed wardrobes with mirrors, toilet tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc., etc. Pantry & Kitchen utensils.

Also Electric light fittings, 2 ceiling fans & 2 desk fans.

1 Chinabed Sofa, 1 Hand Sewing Machine, N.B. Most of the above furniture made by Lane Crawford & Co.

On view from Wednesday, the 26th inst. Catalogue will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction,

at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Coy.'s Premises, War Department Material.

As follows—350 Rails weight about 53 tons, SCRAP IRON comprising—Angle, Round, Flat, Sheet Iron, etc. about 140 tons.

Date of Sale will be published later. Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers to the Government. Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned, have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street—One complete set Engines and Boiler in good working order.

DESCRIPTION: Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke, Boiler, 12 x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shaft and Propeller and all piping, etc., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, and 2 Navigating Compasses.

At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's wharfed.

Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned. Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. February 21, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer "HECTOR."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after February 21.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 28, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before March 14, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

NOTICES.

For The Races

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CANES

JOCKEY WHIPS.

DENTS GLOVES

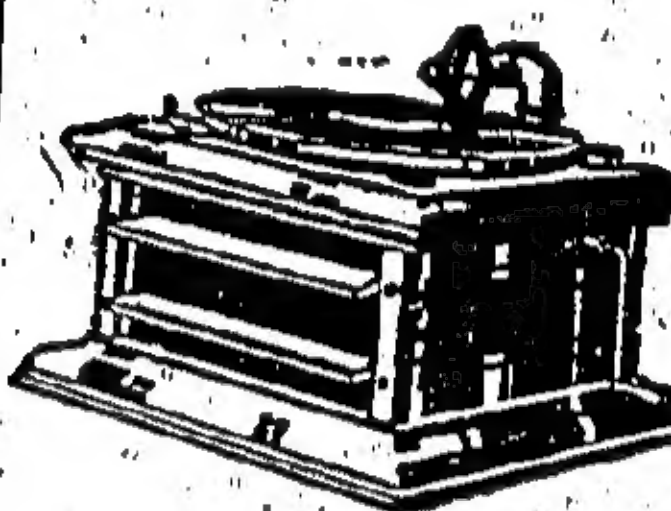
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	12th Mar., 1919	17th April	26th April
NELLORE	9th April, 1919	10th May	24th May

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	From Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"HEJAZ"	22nd Feb. at Daylight	9th March

TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Tickets interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel B.I. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings to, apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

E. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	"Iyo Maru," 12,330 tons MON., 24th Feb., at 11 a.m. "Saidosaka Maru," 12,520 tons WED., 10th Mar., at 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	"Tango Maru," 13,760 tons FRI., 21st Feb., at 11 a.m. "Nikko Maru," 9,500 tons MON., 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe		
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	"Mishima Maru," 15,950 tons MONDAY, 24th Feb., at 11 a.m. "Sado Maru," 12,550 tons SATURDAY, 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.	
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	"Kamakura Maru," 12,410 tons THURS., 20th Feb., at 11 a.m. "Tango Maru," 13,760 tons WED., 28th March, at 11 a.m.	
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	"Hwahwa Maru," — tons THURSDAY, 20th Feb. Beginning of March. "Yubari Maru," 8,000 tons Beginning of March.	
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	"Akita Maru," 8,000 tons Beginning of March.	

8 Omittin' Shanghai and/or Moji Wireless Telegraphy.

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MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, & YOKOHAMA.

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Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Fushimi Maru," SATURDAY, 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.

"Suwa Maru," MONDAY, 5th May, at 11 a.m.

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For further information apply to

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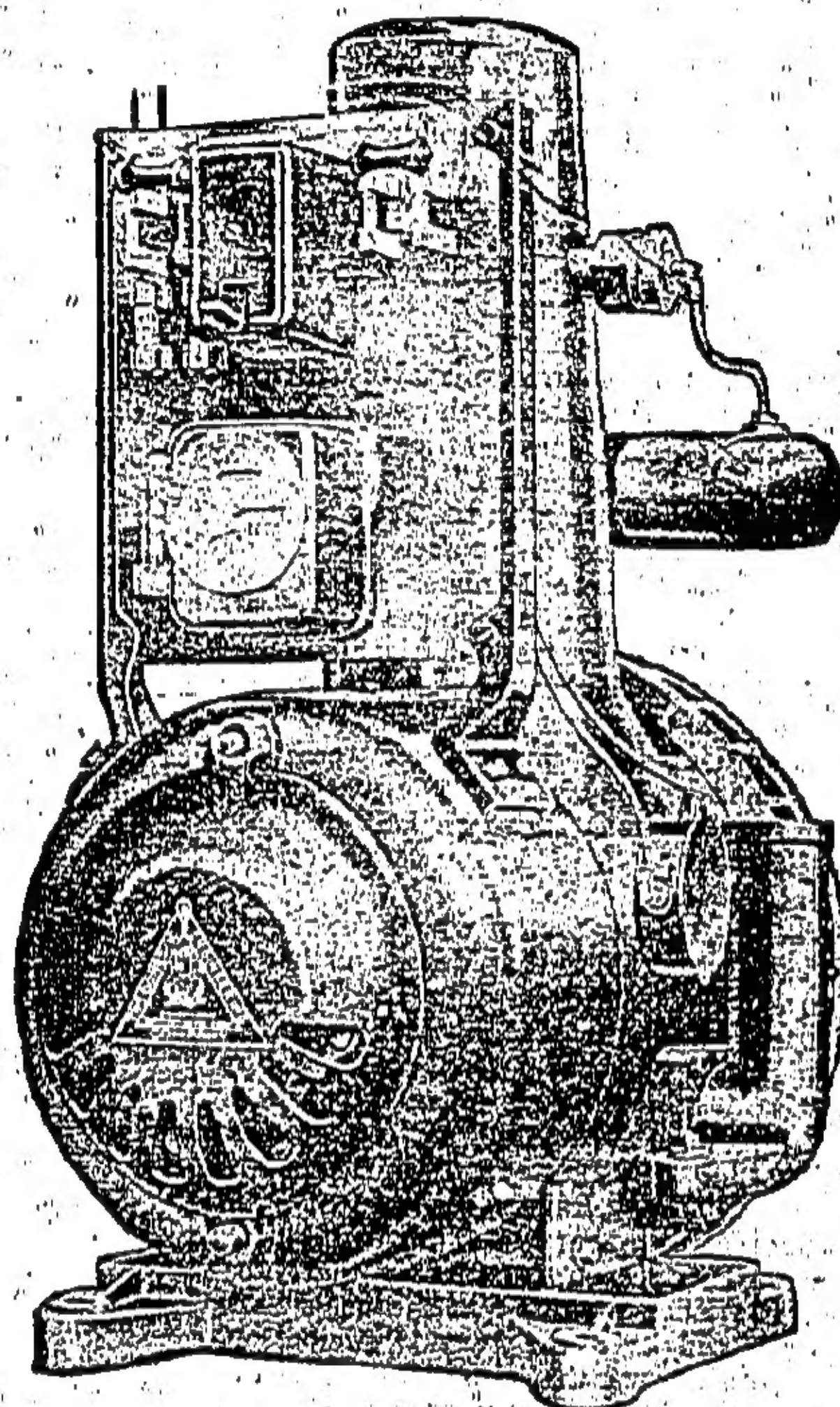
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Shipyard: Shun-Sai-Fo, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Liverpool via Suez, Pango & C'bo &c.	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Feb., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Shioyo Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	On 25th March
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 26th Feb., at Noon
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th April
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th March
New York via Panama Canal	Bloomington	The Bank Line, Limited	About 25th Feb.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via S'hai &c.	Bolton Castle	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of March
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 26th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Co., Ltd.	On 13th March
Australian Ports via Japan	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th Mar., at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	On 21st March
Japan	Seiyu Maru	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha	On 7th May
Shanghai	Borneo Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 10th March
Shanghai	Wesang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th Feb., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai	Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd Feb., at 3 p.m.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	On 22nd Feb. at Noon
Tientsin	Chipping	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Feb. at Night
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Iyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Feb. at 11 a.m.
Tientsin	Chipshing	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th Feb., at 2 a.m.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Sushu Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd Feb., at 10 a.m.
Kelang via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th Feb., at 1 p.m.
Swatow & Amoy	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Feb. at 3 p.m.
Manila	Longsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 3rd Mar.
Java	Riojun Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of March
Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta	Akita Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Feb. at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Mar. at 3 p.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Ti-di & Matheson & Co., Ltd.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd Feb.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	P. & O. S. N. Co.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	End of March
Maunfius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Beginning of March
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Himalaya Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Beginning of March
	Yubari Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Beginning of March

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3 K. W. MACHINE WITH AN OUTPUT OF 180 16. C. P. LAMPS,
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Agency for:- THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

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STEAM FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured when available before departure from Hongkong.
Bulk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1919.



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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

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The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

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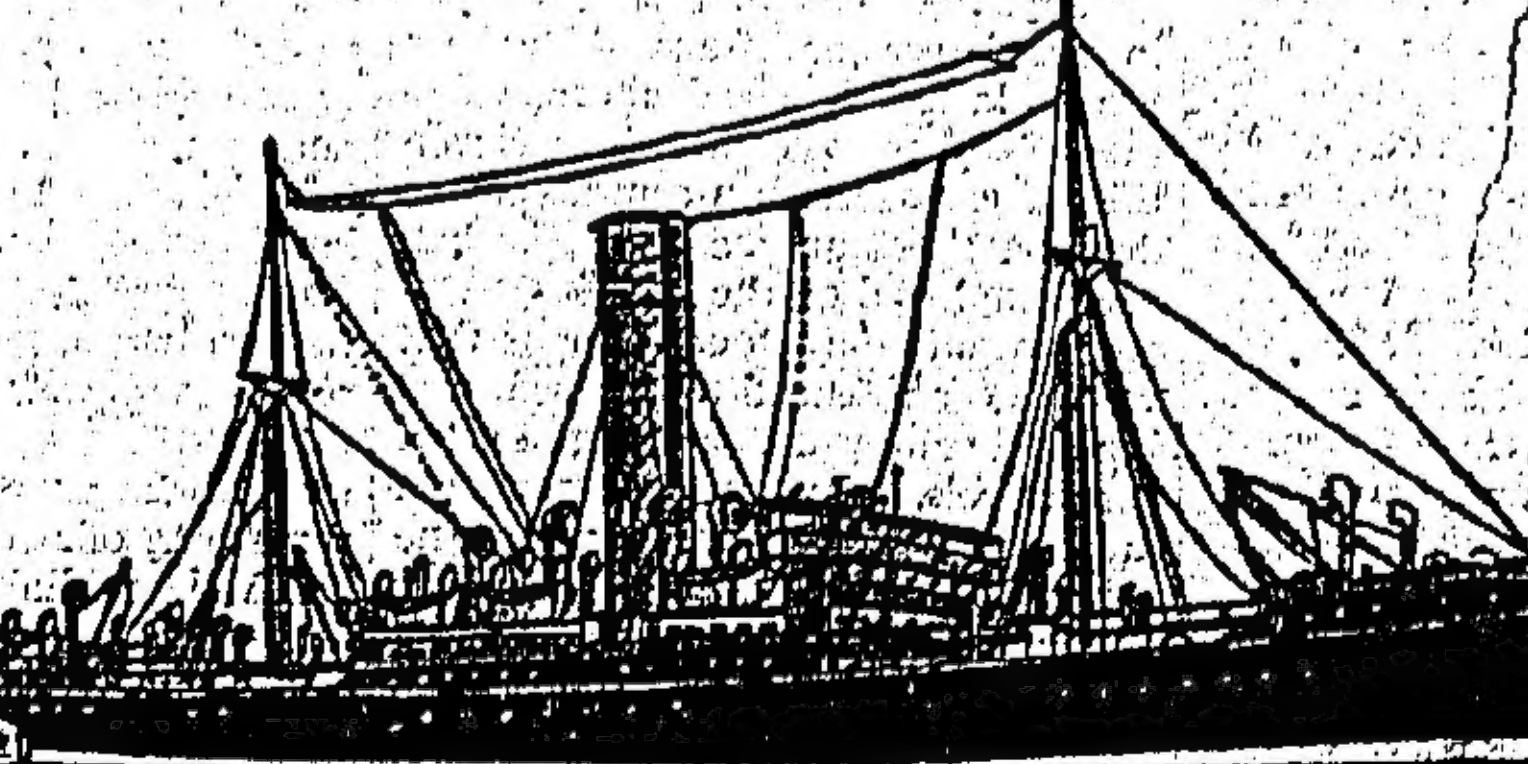
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S.S. AUTOLYCUS

NEWS FROM HOME.

London, Dec. 17.

A BRIGHTER CHRISTMAS.

After a month of abnormally warm, damp and clammy weather, in which the whole island seemed enveloped in a "Christmas" coming along with fine, bright, sharp weather.

The joy at the approach of definite peace, and the reflection of prosperous times for munition manufacturers and workers, are both to be seen in the enormous trade that is being done at all the shops. Many of the big stores, in fact, have had to close every hour or so in order to deal with the customers inside before admitting a fresh rush. Nor are the high prices that still prevail daunting. I have just passed through a store where a leather worker was buying a toy for an eight-month-old baby. He bought a gilded cage with a mechanical bird inside that sang on being wound up, and he paid over £4 for it. That will indicate the fact that those who are able to spend are indulging their fancies, even though they may never be able to do it again.

With over a million people in London above the usual prices of everything, especially food and drink, remain as high as ever, and the supplies seem to be decreasing. Perhaps it is this household problem that accounts for the large measure for the considerable way in which women voted for the Labour Party last Saturday, for the Labour party were the only people to promise any definite steps to check profiteering.

There has been a great consumption of wine, and the supplies are very short, so those who intend to celebrate this Christmas and New Year with the aid of libations will soon find their bill mounting up. A decent champagne, for example, is 2s 6d a bottle as against about 1s 6d in pre-war days. Red French wines are almost unobtainable.

Every restaurant of note is already booked up entirely for New Year's Eve, the price for dinner, exclusive of wines, running at about 25 shillings a head.

There are thousands of women, and some thousands of men, now discharged from munition works, but the system of three months unemployment payments is so far enabling them to take a rest or look for other work, and except for the women in some places there is little unrest. The pinch may come later, though. Lead Incheape, and others predict that there is much more likelihood of there being three jobs for one man, than three men for one job. The great need is, generally agreed, is efficiency and production. If Labour will put an end to the "ce" carry" policy of restricting output, nobody will object to high wages and a higher standard of living than before the war, but England is bound to suffer if the resumption of trade, union rules brings back the old habit of discouraging the workmen who try to do their maximum of work. That is the real crux of the future relations of capital and labour in this country.

AN APATHETIC ELECTORATE.

Saturday's election was the worst affair I have ever seen in a long and varied experience of contests on two continents. The absence of millions of soldiers from the country and the practical certainty that thousands of them would never vote, plus the unnatural alliance of extreme Radicals and extreme Conservatives in a so-called Coalition, gave an unreality to the election that no amount of oratory could dispel. The old clear-cut issues of the parties helped to fan the flame of enthusiasm, at least, and gave some life and brightness to the encounter, but this time everybody seemed to be shouting the same slogans from opposing rostrums. So many people shrugged their shoulders and said: "A plague on both your Houses."

It was a dreary, damp day, and no persuasive could induce many of the newly-enfranchised women to exercise their votes. Others were, in fact, keener than the men and were waiting to vote when the polls opened, at seven, in the morning. In some constituencies where women stood for election the campaigners organised bodies of women as baby-sitters, in order that mothers of families could go to the poll. Old ladies of 100 voted, though one of them confessed when she did so that she had never heard of Lloyd George. Another living in the Lambert Ward, loudly proclaimed that she had voted for "Lambert Ward and good luck to him." The register was so imperfect that one man found he was not on it, but his son of eighteen and his grandson of five were both registered. A boy of four in the Enfield division was on the register and voted, while in Chiswick a whole street had been omitted, by inadvertence.

Some of the women were under the impression they could leave their votes anywhere. "Can't I vote here?" I heard a woman ask as I entered a committee room, of one of the parties. In another case a woman went to the wrong polling booth. "No," said the presiding officer, "you must go to the Black Street school, for your vote." It is not in this ward. And you had better look sharp, for the time is nearly up. "Vote for women!"

claimed the woman as she went out. "I know there was some catch in it."

Though the Coalition, have won, the unilateral union of the forces concerned will, it is generally believed, lead to a dissolution long before the five years are up. Then in all probability there will be a fresh alignment of the old parties, with a stronger and more ambitious Labour party, for in this latest contest the Labour men have tasted political blood, and the return of the soldier with a mass of grievances, real and imaginary, is expected to turn to the advantage of the Labour forces next time.

DRUGS AND DOPERS.

The sudden death of the popular actress, Billie Carroll, from overdosing in drugs, has roused a great outcry against the vendors of these pernicious stimulants and narcotics. Here was a girl of great charm and beauty, aged only 22, soaked in drugs and so devoted to their use that she even ventured into the unsavoury Chinatown in the early hours of the morning, to indulge in the pipe. She was able to buy opium and heroine from fashionable theatrical dressmakers and opium from the English wife of a Chinaman in the Limehouse Causeway. Her case has revealed the fact that in the West End, as well as in the East End, drug parties are frequent, and the doctored varieties of dope have been unavailably in some cases without inducing them to show the slightest shame over their delinquency.

The war seems to have stimulated the craze. Soldiers on leave have felt the need of some nervous stimulant, and I have several times come across men in khaki, some of them plunkers from the Far East, who during their stay in London have been continually under the influence of drugs. One of them spoke to me in terms of extreme loathing of the women and men of the underworld who traded to immense profit on this demand, but he himself, having tasted the exhilaration of cocaine, snuffed up through the nose, had not strength enough to stand against the passion. He gradually grew worse and he was carried aboard his ship when his leave was up.

Just as in China when the opium traffic was restricted, there started up a demand for morphia, so the doctors declare the liquor restrictions here have caused many to resort to drugs. The traffic is risky, but the profits huge. Cocaine, for example, can be brought in in such small compass that it is easy to evade the Customs officials. It can be obtained through such people as attendants at theatre and other dressing rooms, at £10 a box. The barbies who thrive on the degradation of others do not, you may be sure, neglect so lucrative a trade. Now, it is to be hoped, that the stimulated activity of the police will serve to seek out the real big operators behind the petty pedlars. With plenty of publicity and ample punishment there may be hope of checking the growing evil, which at first attracts young and thoughtless dabblers with the gay life, then grips them until their moral, physical and mental degeneration is swift and sure.

A PEACE ARMY.

The army of officials that has assembled at Paris to take part in the Peace Conference is such that a cynic has remarked that it will cost almost as much to secure peace as to pursue war. England has sent over about five hundred Government officials and clerks, including doctors and nurses to look after any of them who may fall ill. It is currently reported that all the favoured Government officials managed to get included on some excuse or other, and each of them got a gratuity of £30 to array themselves becomingly for the trip. At the public expense, that is not such a bad wind-up, to the revelry of war expenditure.

America has sent about the same number of pressmen, cinematographers and such like, to say nothing of the actual officials connected with—President Wilson's triumphant trip to the sister republic. So if all the countries concerned act on the same scale, Paris hotels ought to do well in the next few months. But it is not entirely in keeping with our departmental administration? We might have thought that after four years of war some sort of business supervision would have been achieved in Government departments. It is well known that in the first two years of the war business men who offered their services were "hurled down" sharply, for permanent officialdom was deeply suspicious of anybody who had been trained in commerce or affairs. But we were told that had been altered when Lloyd George took the helm. Nevertheless it has taken a commission to discover that hundreds of clerks had been employed on the useless task of counting dummy food coupons that were never intended to be used, and hundreds more did nothing except read novels, play cards or sew and knit. Surely, Lord Rosebery put the thing accurately during the Boer War: "We usually muddle through somehow."

KING CHARLES REAPPEARS.

The status of King Charles on this charge that looks down Whitehall from Trafalgar Square has been unceasing and exposed to the daylight once more. Adherents of the Stuart line—and a few still exist—are

A SLUMBER OF TWO CENTURIES.

"To the philosophical historian of the future," says Mr. Wells, "the efforts of the governing and leading people of Great Britain to get together, to explain 'necessities' to supplement the frightful gaps in the education of every class by hastily improvised organisations, by speeches, Press campaigns, posters, circulars, cinema shows, parades and proclamations; hasty, stupid, ill-conducted and sometimes dishonestly conducted appeals though they were, will be far more interesting than any story of battles and campaigns. They remind one of a hand scrambling in the dark for something long rejected and now found to be vitally important; they are like voices calling in a dark confusion. They were England seeking to comprehend herself, and her situation after the slumber of two centuries."

treating this absurd regard for Charles with great solemnity, but the wags are making great fun out of the way the statue was sandbagged and ironed in, to protect it of all the statues in London—from the air raiders. Some irreverent wits have printed alleged interviews with his Majesty on his reappearance, winding up with the declaration that in the decision as to the fate of the Kaiser England has the precedent of—and here Charles fingers gently his own neck!

COMMERCIAL FLYING.

Since the issue of the report on aerial transport there has been a marked growth of interest in the various schemes for establishing postal and commercial air services after the war. It is recognised however, that the science of flying has still a good deal to learn before complete control in the mind of the public will be established, in a service between Hongkong and London, via Ceylon and Egypt.

Early in the Spring there will be the great contest between the Italian Caproni, the British Handley Page, possibly a German machine, and one or two other international competitors in the trans-Atlantic flight for the "Daily Mail" prize of £10,000. There will also be new competitive services from London to Paris, for which seats have already been booked. There are also schemes for services between England and the Scandinavian countries and thence to Petrograd. The difficulty is to secure suitable landing places, but ere long no doubt inventors will have devised means of making a landing on water as safe as one on land. The manufacturers are all predicting the development of air liners, sufficiently large to enable passengers to have comfortable berths and room for strolls on the decks. It sounds loud and boastful, no doubt, but after the way past scepticism has been dumfounded by actual accomplishments, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that before many years are past I shall be sending letters and parcels to Hongkong in as many days as it now takes weeks. The journeys just undertaken from Suffolk to India, by way of Egypt, if carried out successfully will go a long way to prove the feasibility of the accomplishment.

LIVELY BLUEJACKETS.

We have just now about thirty thousand American naval seamen in London, and they are strutting the streets and resorts everywhere with merry-making blue. The American authorities are taking no chances, so along with the men have come a large force of military and naval police. We have a large number of special patrols organised to look after men in uniforms and the girls who are attracted to them, but on the whole this uniform-bidden London is no worse behaved than in normal times. The men are merry, but their fun is generally harmless. They go round our sights with eager interest, and I am quite sure their voluntary guides are enjoying these trips round the metropolis no less than the guests, for the comments of the latter are very droll.

LAWN TENNIS REVIVAL.

There is an all round boom in sport, from football and boxing to golf and lawn tennis. The open air sports are not going to give up their healthy exercises after the war. The boxing tournament at the Albert Hall last week was an eye-opener in this respect, and at one time, such was the crowd on the doors of the already crowded hall that the hose had to be turned on the late arrivals to convince them that they could not get in.

But as to lawn tennis, unless new players arise English tennis is bound to experience a lean time for a year or two. But whether that is so or not, there will be a Wimbledon tournament again next June, on a large scale. At present the Americans, Williams, McLaughlin and Larnard are in France, and they will remain and take part in the tournament if the military authorities will give them permission. Larnard is something of a veteran, but Williams and McLaughlin could probably carry all before them at the present time.

Anyway, we shall soon see how they stand, for they are to take part in a competition in Paris on covered courts, against F. L. Risley and Heath. Risley is a fine player of the Doherty era, but has not taken a prominent part of late years. Heath, I understand, is a New Zealand nominee for the Davis Cup contests.

THE IMBROGLIO IN PEKING.

DANGER OF MILITARISM.

The Peking Correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News" writes on Feb. 10—

Greater publicity is essential to an understanding of the situation which now exists between China and Japan. On the surface it appears as if matters were proceeding smoothly and amicably, but this is far from being true. Militarism, in spite of the victory in Europe, is rampant in the Far East, and unless attention be directed to present developments in the Orient there is grave danger of the evil against which the world rose in arms being perpetuated.

The facts would speak for themselves were they known. What passes as facts are so much camouflage. The visit of the Japanese Minister to the Waichiaopu a week ago is described as a friendly one. Doubtless it was. Politeness and decorum distinguished the conversation. Nevertheless, the occasion was taken to make certain demands upon China. The Japanese Minister made it apparent that Japan disapproved the diplomatic attitude of the Chinese delegates in Paris.

Mr. Obata made it clear that if China disregarded the wishes of his Government, Japan would take whatever steps were deemed necessary to maintain her prestige. In 1915 the maintenance of Japan's prestige involved the presentation of an ultimatum to China. Such an overt act would certainly not be attempted at this period, but all the same the threat is made. Mr. Obata probably believes himself that his visit was of a friendly nature. To utter a warning may indeed be interpreted as a friendly act, and it is this aspect of the visit which the Japanese Government seeks to lay stress. In doing so, they suggest the half truth which is more difficult to combat than the untruth. The fact that the military clique in Peking became alarmed, proves indubitably that the hint which reached them was conveyed—very diplomatically. Consequently statements intended to minimize the incident, whether coming from Chinese or Japanese sources, official or unofficial, must be treated with reserve.

The Japanese Minister deprecates "exaggerated" reports which have appeared in the Press and describes them as maliciously untrue. The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs also announces that Mr. Obata's visit was of a friendly nature, and deprecates the outburst of public feeling against Japan. Why? Because if Japanese financial aid went withdrawn the present Government would fall. Its continued existence is proof positive of Japanese unofficial support.

Another fact of which the country is ignorant is that, despite all that has been said regarding the President standing firm, upon which honourable and patriotic action so much hope has been based, Japan has actually gained her point at the moment. Japan suggested to China that the Shantung Railway agreement signed in September last should be published. The reason for this is that Japan wishes to show that she has actually paid over the twenty million yen, which was the "consideration" offered the Government at that time. China could not very well disagree, and consented; but before doing so the Government made a pretence of negotiation, and stipulated that the Treaty of 1915, which ratified the Twentyone Demands, should be published. This treaty was published shortly after signature, and the world is cognizant of its contents. Yet as a *quid pro quo*, Japan consents to its publication, in return for China's agreement to the publication of a document which Japan wishes to be disclosed. Were it not so tragic it would be farcical. Obviously, the intention is to "hook-wink" the people—to suggest a semblance of bartering and negotiating—consistent with national dignity.

Such action reveals the hopeless incompetency of the members of the present Government. To all intents and purposes they are Japanese agents. At any rate, they carry out whatever wishes Japan chooses to express. The Cabinet is practically a one man organization, and that one man is Tso Tsi-jin. His ability is recognized. His skill and adroitness, his energy, and his versatility are worthy of the fullest employment, but the nature of their present utilization does not commend itself to the better elements in China. His forceful personality dominates the Cabinet.

China's delegates at the Peace Conference are endeavouring to regain her lost sovereignty, and all liberty loving people hope that they will succeed. They can only succeed, if Europe—and America—really understand the extent to which this nation has lost its independence. The Obata incident furnishes an example. In plain language, it is nothing less than an attempt to defeat the objects of the incipient League of Nations by depriving China of free and unfettered representation at the Peace Conference. If the facts were known, it would mean that Japan could not pose as a champion of freedom and an enemy of militarism. Japan would have good reason to feel that she was indeed placed in an embarrassing position.

By fear, and by intrigue, Japan exercises over China a practical

Consider how China is terrorised. The presentation of an ultimatum in 1915 demonstrated the lengths to which Japan was prepared to go in exacting acceptance of her desires. Since then the military might of Japan has overshadowed China.

This wholesome dread has been nurtured by Japan ever since the cessation of hostilities in Europe. When, for instance, the President or the Premier show an inclination to oppose Japanese wishes or disregard Japanese advice, he is immediately met with the reminder that whatever Japan said she would do she has done, whatever threat she has addressed to China has been fulfilled. Neither Great Britain nor the United States of America have established the same record. They are represented as voicing kindly sentiments, but as having rendered little or no assistance to China in her recent difficulties. Great Britain is represented as being occupied with internal affairs, America is represented as disinclined to take action in China. Therefore, there is no one to restrain Japan's militarism if Japan chooses to exercise it. Moreover, the Japanese take every opportunity to instil into the Chinese the belief that Japan has declared a Monroe doctrine for the Far East which has been recognized by the Powers, the Lansing-Ishii agreement being quoted in support of these assertions.

By intrigue, by indirect methods Japan also works to attain her domination of China. Peaceful penetration was the German name for this policy, but it would be unkind to describe the operations of an Ally by the same term. Chinese willing to sell by their birthright for a mess of pottage are found in almost every branch of the public service. The inducements offered to make them serve Japanese interests are too well known to call for statement.

Japan has been no less successful in controlling the Government by financial means. The present administration is so deeply enmeshed that it dare not disclose the engagements into which it has entered in its insatiable desire for money. It is entirely at the mercy of Japan. If it declines to accede to Japanese wishes, its support will be withdrawn and it will crumble immediately. This is a bold statement, but it is not a reckless one. It is made with full knowledge of the facts.

Officially, Japan has agreed with the other Powers not to lend money to China until the country is re-united. The object being to prevent funds intended for legitimate purposes being used by the Government for the suppression of the South. Unofficially, however, Japanese are lending money to the Government. If none of the Associated Governments will help, where has the money which has been used come from? Let the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs supply the answer. Speaking in the Diet on January 21 he said inter alia:

"Accordingly, we have come to the decision to refrain from giving China any financial assistance, either in the form of a loan or otherwise, calculated to create apprehension that it might foment political complications in that country. The Government, cannot, however, undertake to discourage any financial and economic enterprises of their nationals, so long as they are the natural and legitimate outgrowth of the special relations between the two neighbouring and friendly nations."

Such very lucrative "financial and economic enterprises" are being carried on. The Government's need for money is the opportunity of the Japanese financier; who, being in a position to dictate his own terms, is not likely to enter into an unprofitable transaction.

It is not to the advantage of Japan that this Government and all that it represents should be eliminated. The present Government is so involved by innumerable agreements, mostly secret, that it cannot risk publicity and it is felt that even after signing of peace—if it remains in power, it will continue its militarist policy. For that reason, the strictest investigation of the relations between the two countries is imperative, for attempts will be made to avoid complete publicity of secret agreements and documents. It will be contended that agreements of a commercial nature should not be disclosed. That excuse is being heard already. Its validity must be challenged. The fullest publicity should be demanded. Otherwise wrongs and injustices may be perpetrated which it is the object of the Peace Conference to remove. If the several secret agreements in question be not disclosed at the Peace Conference, and action taken in respect of them, it follows that the position of the present Government will be strengthened, and that it will fulfil its pledges to Japan. Even if they be declared null and void, they would still be carried out by the Government, which is so completely under the dominance of Japan. All this explains why Japan is anxious to retain the present administration.

No criticism is intended of President Hsu Shih-chang, whose lofty conception of duty and honour is beyond all praise. This writing is intended to show that the present Government rests on military force, and this military force is maintained by money derived from outside the country. That problem must be faced if peace is to be brought to China. To be solved the problem must be stated.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

New York, Jan. 7.

According to word received from authentic sources, Jack Dempsey is to meet either Jess Willard or Billy Miske for the world's heavyweight championship in a twenty-round fight at New Orleans in the near future.

Eastern promoters who have been angling for a match are close on the trail of Jess, and if they cannot force him into the ring with Dempsey, his claim to the championship title is to be completely ignored and Dempsey and Miske will battle for the belt.

Jess made a statement to several Eastern scribes some time ago that he would come out of retirement and fight anybody who was worthy of a crack at his title. A short time later, Walter Monahan, old time trainer of Willard and well known on the Coast, is said to have had a long chat with Jess wherein the champion agreed to fight Jack Dempsey providing the match could be staged.

In a way, Willard is not to be blamed for his refusal to risk his championship during the war. What he is being censured for is his absolute refusal to box for war charities when other champions like Benny Leonard, Ted Lewis, Pete Herman and in fact every champion of the world with the exception of big Jess, volunteered his services for benefit fights from which they derived nothing but credit and a certain feeling that they were at least doing their bit.

There was no one worthy of a chance with Willard until Dempsey appeared on the scene. Jack came from California to Colorado. His previous record was some what shady owing to a fake fight in which he took a flop before Fireman Jim Flynn. Dempsey however, like the decent sort of a chap he is, came forth and made a clean breast of the whole affair and admitted that he quit for \$500.

His first fight in California took place at Emeryville and he was matched with Al Norton, a big sailor who could hit like a pile driver. Dempsey hit Al flush on the chin in the second round and knocked him clear out of the ring. He gained popularity in his fight with Willie Meehan, and though neither of the men ever had much advantage over the other, Dempsey proved that he could hit other men and knock them cold, whereas his blows always landed on Meehan's arms or shoulders and seldom shook the fat boy up.

Gumbo Smith and Carl Morris were imported here for him. The Gunners with his experience, was expected to beat Dempsey. He came close to it, for in the second round he picked a punch from the canvas and landed flush on Dempsey's jaw. Jack blinked and his eyes rolled for a second. He was undecided as to whether he was knocked out or whether he was supposed to get sore at the Gunner. Smith watched him expecting to see his legs crumple under him, but the beetle browed under shook his head and waded in. He had stood the famous Gumbo Smith haymaker and was still on his feet.

That was too much for Smith and from then on it was a foot race. Dempsey pounded the Gunner's back and shoulders until they were red, but Smith wouldn't turn around.

In the Morris fight Jack made the huge gent from Tulsa look like a huge gent from Tulsa. Jack boxed rings around him and slammed away at will. The decision went to Dempsey by a wide margin.

It is the general opinion throughout the East, that Dempsey cannot box. Not so long ago he was matched with Bob McAllister at Emeryville. McAllister is rated as being one of the cleverest boxers in the game today. Dempsey waded him one better and instead of wading in and knocking Bob's head off, he stood away and outboxed McAllister. He showed a world of cleverness and though the bout was called a draw, Dempsey really won.

Since his rise to fame the only man who is able to stand in front of him is Billy Miske. We leave Willie Meehan out, for the Flat One stayed four rounds and even took a decision, but in a longer fight, Miske has stayed the limit twice. One ten-round fight and the other a six-round go. Should they be matched as proposed by the Eastern promoters, the winner is in line for Willard.

The public wants to see the heavyweight division with an honest to goodness champion at the head. We have a real lightweight champion and these two divisions are the favourites with the fans. Dempsey and Willard in twenty rounds would draw a house as large as that of Johnson-Jeffries at Reno.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You may expect to grow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 21st, 1919. No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has increased slightly along the south coast of China, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day: 0.70 inches. Total since January 1st: 9.05 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on February 22, 1919:

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, moderate; fair.
2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, fresh.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 21, 1919. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Yokohama	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Kobe	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Koshi	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Kagoshima	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Osaka	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Naha	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Yokohama	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Bonin Island	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Yokohama	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Hankow	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Yokohama	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Kobe	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Kobe	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
Yokohama	6 a.	30.00	30.00	30.00
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN SITUATION.

LONDON, February 18th. A message from Berlin says the situation in Germany is daily becoming more precarious owing to the great activity of the Spartacists.

A general strike has now broken out in the Ruhr region. The strikers at Essen have declared that not a single ton of coal shall be given as present to the Government, and the strike will be continued until the socialisation of the Ruhr mining industry, takes place, and the Government troops are recalled.

The Spartacists are directing the entire movement. According to reports from Weimar state that the Post Office there is occupied by the military, and troops are held in readiness.

The strike of employees at the large works in Berlin is assuming large proportions, and it is expected that Berlin will be shopped shortly.

Cable reports state that the Spartacists have suppressed the newspapers in the Ruhr region, while armed Spartacists from Essen, Düsseldorf and other places are pouring in to Muehlenheim which is apparently the centre of the movement.

COPENHAGEN, February 17th. A message from Weimar states:—The *Völkische Zeitung* states that Count Brockdorff von Rantzen has resigned.

BALE, February 18th. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that Count von Rantzen, resigned after the signature of the Armistice. The Government asked him to remain.

AMSTERDAM, February 18th. Meetings continue to be held throughout the city of the German colonies and the release of prisoners.

Herr Erzberger sent a long communication to Marshal Foch, refusing to place the German mercantile marine at the disposal of the Allies, unless agreements were reached assuring Germany's food supply and safeguarding German crews.

RHINELAND.

LONDON, February 17th. In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Quest, for Mr. Winston Churchill, stated that the Allies were considering the question of the Rhineland, which was recoverable from Germany under the armistice terms.

ARMISTICE TERMS.

PARIS, February 18th. The Armistice Commissioners are discussing the quota of troops which Germany can be allowed to retain and to which she must immediately reduce her establishments.

The reduction of men and war material must be accompanied by a corresponding reduction of Germany's capacity to produce guns and munitions, which will entail the destruction or transformation of a certain proportion of her armament factories. The Allies also intend to forbid Germany to keep troops in certain German provinces.

The French case, regarding the left bank of the Rhine and the vicinity of France's eastern frontier, might thus be lost.

PARIS, February 17th. The Armistice discussions will be resumed on February 18th when Marshal Foch returns from Treves.

It is almost certain that the final naval peace terms will include the complete destruction of the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal, opening the latter to ordinary traffic and leaving Germany with a navy only sufficient for defensive purposes.

INHUMANITY TO POLES.

PARIS, February 17th. The Polish Foreign Minister acquainted the Allies with the result of the treatment of the first batch of repatriated Polish deportees, comprising 25,000 men and women and 650 children, who were conveyed to the Polish frontier by day and night, in open trucks, in twenty-one degrees of frost, causing the death of fifty-six children. While they were at the frontier station, the Germans robbed their money, foot-wear and extra clothing and detained men of fifteen to thirty-five years.

AUSTRIA.

COPENHAGEN, February 17th. A message from Vienna, dated February 17th, states that the result of the elections of the National Assembly, so far, were:—Social Democrats, 31; Christian Socialists, 11; German Nationalists, 2; Burgeois, 1; Democrats, 1; Czech, 1; Jewish Nationalist, 1.

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

LONDON, February 17th. Influenza is spreading rapidly. In Edinburgh, last week, 136 deaths occurred through influenza, of which 90 developed pneumonia.

In Glasgow there were 293 fatal cases. The authorities state that the epidemic is of a much worse type than the previous outbreak.

At Newcastle there were 94 deaths compared with 43 in the previous week.

ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA.

A message from Sydney states that influenza is paralyzing business throughout the Commonwealth. Fifty thousand have been quarantined. The streets of Melbourne and Sydney are deserted. Melbourne hospitals are unable to take any more patients.

M.P.S AND DOMINIONS.

A meeting of members of the House of Commons, specially interested in the Dominions, decided to form an Overseas Parliamentary Committee with Mr. Newton Kinloch Cooke as Secretary.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LABOUR.

LONDON, February 18th. Work will be resumed in Glasgow on Thursday, the men accepting the employers' terms for a forty-seven-hour week, pending a national settlement.

Work is being resumed in Belfast.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Ministry of Labour announced that the Government is calling a National Industrial Conference on February 27th, at the Central Hall, Westminster, and states that the purpose is to provide an opportunity for members of the Government to meet representatives of the industries of the country in order to discuss the prevalent industrial unrest, and obtain the views of employers and work people on the subject. Invitations are being issued widely with a view to making the Conference fully representative of the industrial community.

BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FEBRUARY 21.

SADO MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, with mail.

FEBRUARY 22.

NORE, P. and O., from Yokohama.

FEBRUARY 23.

IYO MARU, N.Y.K., from London, with mail.

FEBRUARY 25.

ELPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 26.

SHINYO MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

FEBRUARY 28.

AGAPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 2.

RIOJUN MARU, D. & Co., from Japan, with mail.

MARCH 3.

FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., from Seattle, with mail.

MARCH 8.

CANYO MARU, T.K.K., from Valparaiso.

LAOMEDON, B. and S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 10.

BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., from Java, with mail.

MARCH 13.

EURYLOCHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 15.

PROTESILAUS, B. and S., from Singapore.

MARCH 19.

NANKING, China Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.

MARCH 19.

TELEMACHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 23.

PERSEA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

MARCH 26.

PELEUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 28.

HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., from Java.

MARCH 29.

TELAMON, B. & S., from Liverpool.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 21.

TANGO MARU, N.Y.K., for Nagasaki.

FEBRUARY 22.

SADO MARU, N.Y.K., for Liverpool.

TELESIA, B. & S., for London.

FEBRUARY 23.

NORE, P. and O., for London, via Marseilles.

FEBRUARY 24.

IYO MARU, N.Y.K., for Japan.

AGAMEMNON, B. and S., for Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 25.

AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria.

FEBRUARY 26.

ELPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 28.

DIPANOS, J.C.I.L., for Java.

MARCH 1.

AGAPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 2.

LAOMEDON, B. and S., for Japan.

AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 3.

RIOJUN MARU, D. & Co., for Java.

SEINYO MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 11.

HYSON, B. and S., for London.

MARCH 12.

ATREUS, B. and S., for Liverpool.

MARCH 13.

BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 14.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Canadian Pacific, for Vancouver.

MARCH 14.

EURYLOCHUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 17.

CHICAGO MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 20.

TELEMACHUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 21.

CANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.

MARCH 22.

FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.

MARCH 24.

PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 25.

FYRHUS, B. and S., for London.

MARCH 27.

NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

MARCH 28.

HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 30.

PROTESILAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

NOTICES.

PATENT ROOFINGS.

"A-B-C" BRAND AND "PAGODA" BRAND

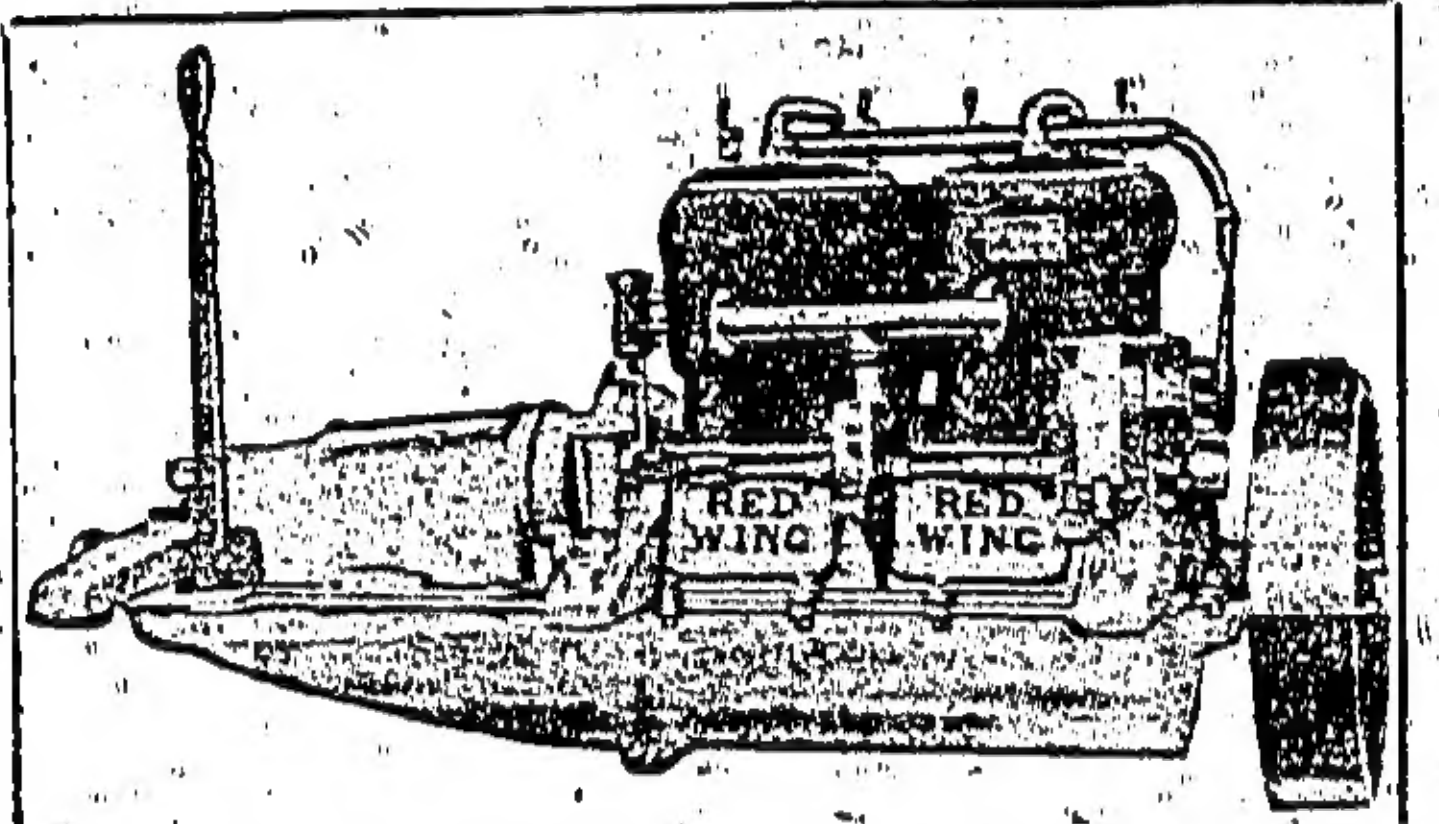
WATERPROOF WEATHERPROOF GUARANTEED.

SAMPLES & ESTIMATES FROM

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

11, Chater Road. Phone 1504.

THE RED WING ENGINE HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE PAST 17 YEARS, IT IS THEREFORE NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT. IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.



THE RED WING MOTOR.

WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT THE MOTOR CAN DO.

SOLE AGENTS—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Fifteen Varieties of Walkers Belting.

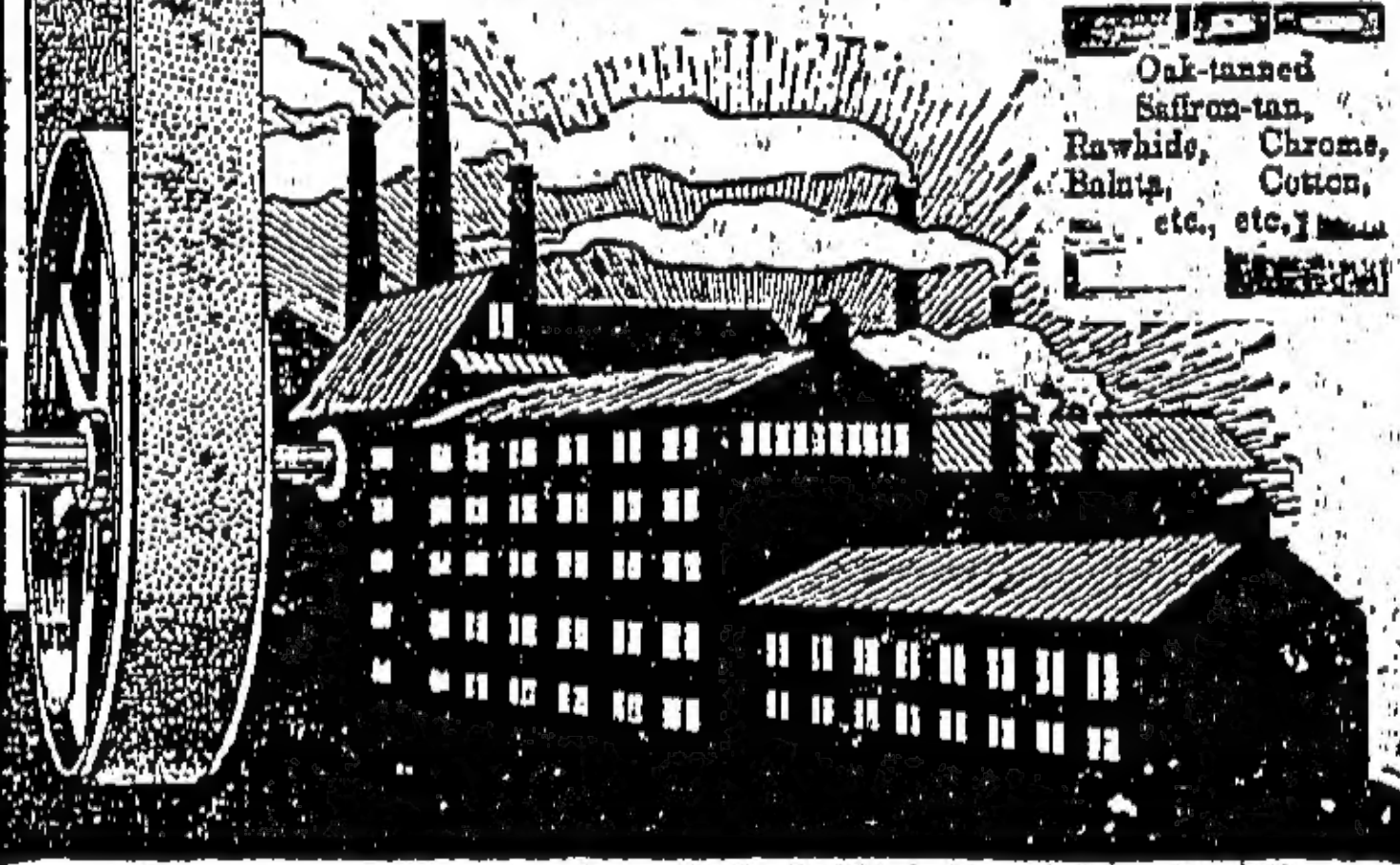
In all there are fifteen different classes of Walkers Belting. From the original Oak-tanned through the mechanically-treated leathers, by the way of Chrome and Rawhide, to Cotton and Balata Belting—the whole family of Belting is represented by Walker's Belting.

Every process of tanning and manufacturing is carried out at the

Wm. Walker & Sons, Ltd.—BOLTON, ENGLAND.

Contractors to H.M. Government.

WALKER'S BELTING.



CAPT. E. O. LINDSTROM.

Capt. Eric Olsson Lindstrom, who died at Shanghai on the 12th instant, at the age of 74 years, was for many years one of the most popular master mariners on the Yangtze River, respected by all who met him professionally or otherwise. A native of Gefle, Sweden, the first arrived in Shanghai at the age of 22 years, on November 11, 1844, since when he has spent nearly all his time on the Yangtze River steamer service. He first served under the flag of the firm of Russell & Co. and later joined the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., when they took over the shipping business of the former firm.

He was in the service of the China Merchants' thenceforward until his retirement two years ago. He was a Past Master of the Cosmopolitan Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

At the funeral there was a large attendance, which included several representatives of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. and of other shipping companies as well as other sympathizing friends. Capt. Lindstrom leaves a daughter, Mrs. J. H. Richards, and two sons, Messrs. Eric and John Lindstrom.

The flags of all the vessels of the China Merchants' fleet in harbour, were flown at half mast on Feb. 13 as a token of respect to the deceased.

Have you ordered your Copy of

The Dollar Directory

NOW IN PRINT.

From Messrs. BREWER & Co.,

Tel. No. 696.

23, Queen's Road Central.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

INWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, February 22.

Japan—Per SADO MARU.

SUNDAY, February 23.

Japan—Per MISHIMA MARU.

Europe via Negapatam—Per IYO MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SATURDAY, February 22.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHILDA.

Saigon—Per YUNGSHIN, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per AGAMEMNON, 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed to-day at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 2 p.m.

Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per TECUMSEH, Registration 1.45 p.m., Letters 2.30 p.m.

Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per RINDJANI, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per CHOYSANG, 5 p.m.

Tientsin and North China—Per YUBANG, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 23.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per SADO MARU, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, February 24.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per JOSEPH MARU, 9 a.m.

Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TIANAN, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per MISHIMA MARU, Registration 9.15 a.m., Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per IYO MARU, 10 a.m.

Bangkok—Per TILLIWONG, 3 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per AGAMEMNON, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 25.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per LINAN, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINGANG, 11 a.m.

Amoy and Keelung—Per HAI-LOO, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 26.

Swatow and Straits—Per TAMING, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per COLOMBIA, Registration 1.45 p.m., Letters 2.30 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SORU MARU, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 27.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 1.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 3 p.m.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

OUTWARD.

For Week-Days

SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O 10.30 A.M. 10.30 A.M.

Tai Po 10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M.

Cheung Chow 11.00 A.M. 11.00 A.M.

Shatankou, Shatin, Sheungshan, Aitau, Hing Shan & Sanying, 4.00 P.M. 11.00 A.M.

Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley 4.30 P.M. 11.00 A.M.

Canton and 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Samsui 4.00 P.M. 10.00 A.M.

Wanchow 7.15 A.M. 8.15 A.M.

Macao 7.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M.

Canton 7.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Samsui 7.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Tai Po 8.00 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Shatankou 8.00 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Namata and Samsui 8.00 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Shamchun 8.00 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days

SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M.

Canton 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.

Samsui 7.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.